

HO-390, Talbotts Last Shift  
5231 Talbotts Landing Road, Ellicott City vic.  
Howard County  
ca. 1827, ca. 1837, ca. 1860, ca. 1890  
Private

#### CAPSULE SUMMARY

This property, recorded in the 1970's as Talbotts Last Shift, consists of a large, two story stone main house with several frame additions and several interesting 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings. It is located off of Talbotts Landing Road in the northeastern area of the county. The original two story, three bay, single pile stone house has been added onto at least four times, possibly five. The original section of the house has a side gabled roof and a stone interior end chimney centered on the west façade. Another large interior stone chimney is located just behind the ridge of the roof in between the original house and the first stone addition on the east. The first addition was a one story, single pile, two bay addition on the east façade of the original house. Like the original structure, this addition is made of stone. A frame second story was added above this east wing some time in the 1850's or 1860's. This east wing is now sheltered by a front gabled roof. A two story frame addition with one room on each floor was made to the south façade of the original house sometime around 1860 and another two story frame addition was made to the back of that addition some time around 1890. The interior of the house retains both Federal and Greek Revival trim and a plentiful assortment of evidence about the various construction periods.

This property is significant under criteria C in the areas of architecture and agriculture. The original stone house was probably constructed ca. 1827 and it went through a series of updates and expansions. The various building periods of the house are clearly read from the physical fabric of the building itself, and documentary research contributes by fleshing out the names associated with each period of change. This house encapsulates how building techniques and architectural style changed through the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it is a significant survivor of vernacular stone architecture with period stylistic accents in a formerly agricultural setting.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-390

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Talbott's Last Shift  
other

### 2. Location

street and number 5231 Talbotts Landing Road not for publication  
city, town Ellicott City X vicinity  
county Howard

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Land Design and Development Inc.  
street and number 8000 Main Street telephone  
city, town Ellicott City state MD zip code 21043

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Howard County Courthouse tax map and parcel: Map 31, P641  
city, town Ellicott City liber 996 folio 245

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report  
☐ Other

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
			Contributing Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	5 2
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	5 2
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

4

## 7. Description

Inventory No. HO-390

### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This property, recorded in the 1970's as Talbotts Last Shift, consists of a large, two story stone main house with several frame additions and several interesting 19th century outbuildings. It is located off of Talbotts Landing Road in the northeastern area of the county. Today the acreage of the property has dwindled to 10 acres and it is surrounded by suburban development. The topography of the area generally varies between steep and rolling hills, though the extensive residential development around the house has altered the formerly rural and agricultural surrounding landscape. The property was a working farm well into the 20th century and most of the remaining acreage is overgrown pasture. A band of wetlands is located south and west of the house.

Today, the main house is a puzzle of additions and alterations. The house faces north with several 20th century farm buildings, including a granary and a large barn, located immediately to its west and two 19th century outbuildings, a small log building and a stone dairy, located south of the main house. The original two story, three bay, single pile stone house has been added onto at least four times, possibly five. The original section of the house has a side gabled roof and a stone interior end chimney centered on the west façade. Another large interior stone chimney is located just behind the ridge of the roof in between the original house and the first stone addition on the east. The first addition was a one story, single pile, two bay addition on the east façade of the original house. Like the original structure, this addition is made of stone. A frame second story was added above this east wing some time in the 1850's or 1860's. This east wing is now sheltered by a front gabled roof. A two story frame addition with one room on each floor was made to the south façade of the original house sometime around 1860 and another two story frame addition was made to the back of that addition some time around 1890. These additions have gabled roofs perpendicular to the side gabled roof on the original house. The most recent addition is a small, single story frame structure added to the west façade of the rear-most frame addition. The stone sections of the house are coated in multiple coats of white paint and the frame portions of the house are all covered with vinyl siding. The side gabled roof of the original section of the house is covered with standing seam metal roofing as is the roof of the first rear frame addition; the rest of the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The cornice of the original stone house has been boxed in with vinyl. The windows in the house are a mixture of double hung 2/2 wood windows and vinyl replacements.

The front (north) façade of the original section of the house is three bays wide with three windows on the second story vertically aligned above two windows and the front door below. The entry, a six panel wood door, with a transom above and narrow boarded over sidelights on either side is located in the left-most bay. Two gabled dormers pierce the front slope of the roof vertically aligned above the two end bays. A gabled entry portico shelters the front door and the brick patio in front of it. The portico is supported by two turned wood posts and vinyl siding and a vinyl fanlight are found in the pediment. No part of this portico is original to the house.

Two additions were made to the east façade of the original house. The first was a single story, single pile, stone wing. The north façade of this wing features two windows. This wing was raised to two stories with a frame addition above the stone section ca. 1850 or 1860. The frame second story has one window centered in the north façade and a six-light awning window above in the gable.

The east façade of the original house is now completely concealed behind these two additions. The stone first story addition has two windows on the east façade and the frame second story has two more windows vertically aligned above.

The west façade of the original structure is almost entirely blank with no windows or doors on either the first or second stories. Two six-light awning windows are found in the gable flanking the chimney stack.

The rear (south) façade of the original house is mostly obscured by the rear frame additions. The additions occupy the entire middle bay of the façade and the first addition abuts the windows in the end bays of the original structure on both sides. On the first story of the original house, an original window opening is located to the left of the frame addition with another window

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-390

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

opening vertically aligned above it on the second story. An original window opening that has been enlarged for a French door is located to the right of the addition with another original window opening vertically aligned above it on the second story. The rear façade of the stone east wing contains a door with a transom located towards the right edge of the building. The frame addition above contains one window centered in the façade with a six-light awning window above in the gable.

The first rear frame addition contains one window on the second story of the west façade and a door and a window on the first story. A single story porch with recently replaced supports and balustrade shelters the first story of this façade. An interior brick stovepipe chimney is located in the northwest corner of this addition. The second rear frame addition has a window on the second story of the west façade and the first story is now obscured by the most recent single story frame addition which has a window on the west façade.

The east façade of the rear frame additions holds two windows on the second story, one in each single addition, and a door and two windows on the first story. A large raised brick patio with a brick well in the middle occupies the space east of the frame additions and south of the stone east wing. The rear elevation of the frame addition has one window on the second story and two windows, one of them a recent bay window, on the first story. The final frame addition, on the west façade of the second rear frame addition, contains a door on the rear façade.

While the exterior of the building offers ample clues that the old house has been added onto and altered many times, it is the interior of the house that provides many pieces of the puzzle. Today, the first floor of the original section of the house is one large room with a fireplace on the west wall and the stair to the second floor and the basement along the east wall. A doorway leading into the early stone addition is also located on the east wall of the original building. The east stone wing contains one room on the first floor with a fireplace on the west wall. A doorway centered on the back wall of the original house leads into the first two story frame addition, containing one room on the first floor, and a doorway on the back wall of the first frame addition leads into the second two story frame addition which now contains the kitchen on the first floor. An enclosed stair rises up the west wall of this addition to the second floor. The most recent frame addition off the west wall of the second two story frame addition is only one story and contains a bathroom and a laundry room. Climbing the main stair out of the original stone house leads to a narrow hall on the second floor. At the top of the stairs to the left is the frame addition above the stone wing which now contains a bathroom and a bedroom. At the top of the stairs to the right is a narrow hall with four doors opening off of it. Two of the doors enter into what is now one large room consisting of the rest of the second story of the original house. One of the other doors leads to a steep stair leading up to the attic and the other door leads into the first two story frame addition. Another doorway on the back wall of this addition leads to a small foyer at the top of the enclosed rear stair and another bedroom is located to the left on the second floor of the second large frame addition.

The evidence for various construction periods in the house is overwhelming and will be cataloged room by room from the basement up to the attic. A summary of each period will then follow with an attempt to describe what the building looked like at that time.

A full basement is located beneath the original section of the house. The various additions to the house, including the stone addition on the east, have only crawlspaces beneath them. The basement was heavily whitewashed at one time, though the walls and ceiling contain no evidence that they were plastered. The joists for the first floor above run north-south and are sash sawn, as are the floorboards that they support. An exterior doorway is located on the south wall of the basement. A closed doorway is located on the east wall. The vertical seam representing the right side of this doorway is clearly visible. The upper part of the door opening is now a window into the crawlspace beneath the stone wing. Since there is no basement beneath the stone east wing, the presence of a closed doorway on the wall of the basement separating the two spaces suggests that the one story stone wing is definitely an addition.



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-390

Name Talbotts Last Shift  
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

In the stairwell leading down to the basement there is evidence of a closed fireplace on the east end wall of the original house. A flat brick arch and the vertical seam representing the right edge of the firebox are visible just inside the doorway of the stairwell. The firebox has been filled with stone and the entire wall has been whitewashed. Just to the right of the vertical seam are what appear to be two nailers, probably for a mantle.

The first floor of the original section of the house is now one large room measuring 30 feet across and 17 feet deep. The door and window trim in this section of the house has a Federal-style molding profile with a beaded backband, ogee, and beaded fascia. In this original section of the house, the two windows on the north façade, the window and door in the center bay on south façade, and the door leading into the one story stone addition on the east façade all exhibit this trim. The other openings, the existing front door in the north wall and the French door in the south wall leading onto the patio, have a much simpler mitered, beaded trim. It is also interesting to note that the door opening in the center bay on the south wall has an original transom opening above it also trimmed in the Federal style. It seems very possible that this was the original front door of the house. The fireplace mantle and flanking cabinet on the west wall also show a Federal-style influence. The fireplace has a flat brick relieving arch, though the rest of the firebox is stone, and the Federal style mantle has engaged reeded pilasters, a wide, plain frieze, and a projecting mantle shelf. There is a matching cabinet in the southeast corner of the room beside the closed fireplace in the stairwell. A beaded chair rail with a beaded cap molding and a beaded baseboard exhibit a very simple Federal influence and are found on the west wall, and portions of the north and south walls.

Though the first floor of the original house is now one large room, ghosts of two former walls are visible. The first ghost is an actual patch in the floor. The floor boards run east-west across this room and there is a patch consisting of a board, 4" wide, running north-south dividing the room almost exactly in half. Throughout the room, the floor boards are random width and are face nailed with headless or L-headed cut nails. It is also important to note that the floor boards are not continuous on either side of the patch; that is, the boards were not cut to allow the insertion of a wall. Instead, the floor was laid while the wall was already in place. The patch is not continuous across the entire room, there is actually a break in this patch in approximately the middle of the room where the floor boards of the two halves of the room meet in a straight line. This opening in the wall patch measures almost three feet wide – the appropriate width for a door. The wall patch hits the south wall of the house at the right side of the existing doorway and appears to be underneath the existing door trim. On the north wall, the chair rail and baseboard are both spliced at the point where the wall would have hit but they are continuous across the wall space. Returning to the basement reveals that a circular sawn piece of lumber had to be attached to the side of the joist where the studs were originally attached to hold up the patch noticed on the first floor.

The other wall ghost is located 20 feet from the west end wall of the original house and would divide the space into two rooms with one being 2/3 the total area. This wall ghost is visible on the floor, walls and ceiling but is not a patch in the floor. In this case (and as is more common) the partition wall was framed on top of the floor and the wall studs were toenailed into the floorboards. On both the north and south walls of the room west of the wall ghost, the chair rail and baseboard terminate at the edge of this wall. There is a patch on the south wall of the room east of the wall ghost where the chair rail used to continue. There is also evidence on the floorboards, in the form of differential wear patterns, of where the wall used to be. There is also a series of small patches in the floor running along the eastern edge of the wall ghost, close to the existing front door. Another series of small floor patches is located just over one foot west of the western edge of the wall ghost.

Another large patch in the floor is found in the northeastern corner of the room in front of the existing stair, the door into the wing, and the front door. This patch measures 3' by 5' and abuts both the north and east walls of the original structure. Another small, roughly square patch in the floor is located beside the northwest corner of the larger patch right in front of the existing newel post for the stair. This large, rectangular patch and the small patch beside it may relate to an earlier, enclosed stair that sat in this corner

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-390

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 3

before the east wing and existing stair were added.

The existing stair rises up the east wall of the original house. Stylistically, it can be placed in the Greek Revival era, at least 30 years later than the mantle and trim in the rest of the room. It has a large, turned newel post, turned balusters, and an applied scroll decoration on the ends of the open stringer.

Like the stair, the existing front door also has a Greek Revival style. The large, 6-panel door has a transom and sidelights, an ogee and fillet molding around the door panels, and a nice, original door knob. The trim around the entire opening is a very simple flat architrave with a bead.

The doorway leading into the stone wing on the east wall of the original structure is trimmed with Federal style trim and has marks where hinges used to be indicating that the door originally swung into the original portion of the house. Now, the door swings into the wing. It seems likely that the door is the original door because on one side of the door the panels are molded while on the other side of the door, the panels are plain. This usually indicates that on one side of the door was formal, semi-public space and on the other side was service space. In fact, other evidence in the wing suggests that it was originally constructed as service space. Unlike in the original section of the house, the windows lack any trim whatsoever, there is no chair rail and the baseboard is plain and flat. Today, the stone wing consists of one room with bookcases built along the east, west, and south walls and a fireplace centered on the west wall. The ceiling and floor have both been replaced in the early 20th century - the floor consists of very narrow floor boards and the ceiling is plaster over wire lath. The bookcases also appear to date to the late 19th or early 20th century based on the fact that the lumber is machine planed and wire nailed. The fireplace boasts a unique marble mantle in the Greek Revival Style with an inlaid keystone with reddish color marble inlaid into black marble and an arched opening with an elaborate cast iron casing. Such an elaborate mantle would obviously not belong in a service space so it seems safe to assume that this wing was constructed as undecorated service space, possibly a kitchen, some time after the construction of the original house (since the closed doorway on the east wall of the basement indicates that this wing must be an addition) but before the 1860 renovation of the house. During the 1860 renovation, this space was then updated into a more formal parlor space with the installation of the fancy Greek Revival mantle.

The door with the original transom on the south wall of the original house now leads into the first two story, frame addition. The addition consists of one room on each floor and a brick stovepipe chimney rises out of the northwestern corner of the addition. There is a hole for a stove pipe on the east side of the chimney in the first floor room. The trim in the addition has been altered recently and the only element in the room that may be original is a six-panel door with Greek Revival era molded panels on the south wall of this addition. That doorway now leads into the second two story frame addition that was made to the house. This space has also been altered extensively but it does contain a very nice enclosed rear stair with late 19th century bead board.

Climbing the main stair in the original section of the house to the second floor leads to a narrow hall. To the right down the hall are four doors. The first one on the right leads into one large room that takes up the rest of the second floor of the original house. The second door on the right leads to a very steep stair that climbs to the attic of the original house. The door at the end of the hall also leads into the large room accessed by the first door, and the door on the left leads into the first two story frame addition. As the presence of two doors suggests, the second floor of the original section of the house was originally divided into two rooms. The floor of the eastern half of the large room is now covered with plywood and prying up a piece of that plywood that abutted the original flooring in the west half of the room revealed that a wall between the two halves had been removed. This partition wall was located 14 feet from the west wall of the house - directly above the partition wall represented by the patch on the first floor. It was also framed up in the same unusual way - set below floor level with the studs toenailed into the side of the joist instead of sitting on top of the floor. When the wall was removed the entire floor was covered with plywood and the gap where the wall used to stand was left unpatched beneath it.

# Maryland Historical Trust

Inventory No. HO-390

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 4

There is another nice Federal style mantle, slightly smaller and less elaborate than the one found on the first floor, on the fireplace on the west wall and the windows all have the same Federal style trim found downstairs. The baseboard matches that found downstairs in the west half of the room and there is a patch for a chair rail that has been removed from the north, west, and south walls.

All of the doorways leading off of the narrow hall have a very simple flat, mitered architrave with a bead – matching that noted on a couple of the doors downstairs. Most of the doors are hung on decorative cast hinges. At the top of the stair to the left is a doorway into the frame addition above the stone wing. It is interesting that the face of the doorway that is in the original house is trimmed with the same molding found on the other hall doorways but the other side of the doorway in the frame addition has a different trim – a plain, flat architrave with corner blocks. This corner block trim is found on all of the windows and doors in this small addition. The fact that the second floor exhibits three different types of trim suggests that there may be three different construction periods represented. The simple beaded trim is impossible to date stylistically and the flat architrave and corner blocks was used throughout the 1850's and 60's and possibly into the 1870's. The creation of the hall and its corresponding doorways must have occurred at the same time the Greek Revival stair was installed, ca. 1860. It is possible that the frame addition above the stone wing predates that alteration by a few years.

It seems likely that the first two story frame addition occurred around 1860 along with the other major changes to the floor plan. The second floor of this frame addition, consisting of one room, is accessed from a doorway off of the narrow hall in the main section of the house. This room has a window on the south wall (the wall that now abuts the other frame addition) confirming that there are definitely two different periods of two story frame additions. Another interesting thing in this room is that the cornice of the original house projects into this room where it has been boxed in with plaster. Part of the plaster has fallen away revealing sawn lath held in place with cut nails.

The final two story frame addition consists of one more room on the second story. It is accessed by a doorway from the second floor of the first two story frame addition and by the enclosed rear stair rising out of the existing kitchen.

The only accessible attic space is above the original section of the house and the frame addition above the stone wing. A steep stair rises out of the narrow hall to the original attic space. Unfortunately, the entire attic was paneled with knotty pine paneling sometime in the mid-20th century obscuring much of the original finishes and construction details. The space was originally floored and very wide boards (some more than 1' in width) remain in place with the same type of headless cut nails found on the first floor. The knotty pine paneling is hung on knee walls and the ceiling all around the space so it is not possible to examine in detail the framing system or the materials used. There are several large patches in the floor that may indicate the original location of the stair (the existing stair probably dates to the ca. 1860 renovation of the house), including one located in between the two dormer windows on the north slope of the roof. It seems likely that the two dormers date to the 1860 renovation as well since they are found only on the north slope of the roof (which was originally the rear of the house). There are four original windows in the attic – two in each gable flanking the chimney stacks.

It is through one of these former window openings in the east gable that access to the attic above the frame and stone wing may be obtained. This attic space was not originally useable space as it has no floor or convenient access. The rafters of this portion of the roof are sash sawn and some of them are whitewashed. It seems likely that these are reused, possibly from the original roof of the one story stone wing, since there would be no reason to whitewash a space that was never seen. There are other reused pieces of lumber and trim used in the construction of this roof.

The preceding catalog of evidence can be reduced to a summary of what the building probably looked like following each of four

# Maryland Historical Trust

Inventory No. HO-390

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 5

or five main construction phases.

### Period I (ca. 1827)

The original building was a two story, three bay, single pile stone structure with a side gabled roof and two stone interior end chimneys. The front façade of the house was actually the south façade and the existing interior door in the central bay with the original transom was probably the original front door opening. Inside, each floor was divided into two almost equal sized rooms, each with a fireplace. The Federal window and door trim and existing mantles are original to the house, and it seems like there was not much of a spatial hierarchy since the four rooms appear to have been finished equally well. The basement was accessed from an exterior door on the east façade and the attic was floored and used as living space. The location of the stair between the first and second floors during this phase is unknown. It may have been located in the northeast corner where the 3' x 5' patch is now found on the first floor. The construction evidence – saw marks and nails – suggests that the house was probably not built any earlier than 1820. The fact that the floor joists and rafters are sash sawn, as opposed to being hand hewn, argues against a pre-1800 construction date. Also, the absence of any wrought nails, or even cut nails with wrought heads, makes an 18th century or very early 19th century construction date problematic. Deed evidence discussed in the Significance section provides further support for a ca. 1827 construction date.

### Period II (ca. 1837)

The stone east wing was added for service space, it may have function as a kitchen. The floor plan in the original portion of the house probably remained unchanged. Physical evidence suggests that the stone wing was constructed after Period I but before Period III and deed evidence presented in the Significance section suggests that 1837 or 1840 is the likely period of addition.

### Period III (ca. 1860)

Around 1860, the house underwent a major renovation. The orientation of the house was flipped at this time and the existing Greek Revival entry was constructed on the north wall where a window was originally. An entry portico occupying roughly the same area as the existing portico was probably installed at this time, but the supports would have been Classical columns instead of the existing turned posts and the roof of the portico was probably either flat with a decorative cornice or pedimented with a raking cornice in the pediment. The existing stair was also constructed at this time necessitating the closure of the east fireplace. The space in the east wing was converted from service space to more formal living space with the reduction of the firebox and addition of the marble Greek Revival mantle. The floor plan of the first floor was altered at this time to create a center stair hall by adding the wall represented by the wall ghost described above. The earlier wall, represented by the wall patch, was removed. A two story frame addition with one room on each floor was constructed in the middle of the south façade. The former front door on the south façade provided access to the addition. On the second floor, the narrow hall at the top of the stair was created and the existing stairs to the attic were constructed. The frame addition above the stone east wing was either made at this time or it may have been made a few years earlier since it does exhibit a different trim.

### Period IV (ca. 1890)

Around 1890, the second rear frame addition was made to the house, adding a new kitchen on the first floor and another bedroom upstairs with a enclosed stair connecting the two. It was also probably during this renovation that most of the original windows were replaced with the existing 2/2 double hung wood windows.

### Period V (20th century)



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-390

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 6

Additional small changes have been made to the building in the last 100 years, though probably not all at the same time. The final addition, a single story frame structure on the west wall of the rear-most frame addition, containing a bathroom and laundry room was constructed probably mid-century. Other alterations include the updating of the kitchen, including the installation of the bay window on the rear façade; the paneling of the attic; the reconstruction of the ceiling, replacement of the floor, and the construction of the bookcases in the stone east wing; the removal of the two partition walls on the first and second floors in the original section of the house; and the construction of the large brick patio behind the house.

### Log Outbuilding

A small, one-story log outbuilding is located about 60 feet south of the stone east wing. A batten door is located on the north façade of the building and a rebuilt side gabled roof shelters the single room, dirt floored interior. The structure measures 12'4" x 11'6" and has no windows. The logs are hewn and V-notched. The chinking consists of diagonal stones and lime and sand mortar. Unfortunately, the roof has been entirely rebuilt with modern lumber so there is no reliable dating evidence left in the building. Log outbuildings like this were built throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.

The initial assumption is that this building was used as a smokehouse. Its location directly behind the service wing and the lack of windows supports this theory, but the interior of the building is not as heavily blackened as one would expect in a smokehouse. If the original roof was intact it would be easier to determine if the building had been used for curing meat, but in its absence it is difficult to say for certain. The building's small size, lack of windows, and the absence of a chimney indicate that it was not used as a summer kitchen or as a dwelling. Since it is located in what was originally the front yard of the house, this small log building dates no earlier than 1860 when the orientation of the house was flipped. It seems plausible that it was constructed around 1860 as part of that major renovation to the house.

### Stone Dairy

Another interesting outbuilding is located approximately 150 feet southeast of the main house in the wetlands. The single story stone building measures 12 feet square and there is a protected springhead located approximately 6 feet west of the building. The springhead has been surrounded with stones to form a small grotto and stones line the area in between the springhead and the dairy. The water bubbles up in the grotto and flows down directly through the middle of the small stone building. A door is located on the west façade of the building and a square vent with horizontal wood bars is located on the east façade. The side gabled roof of the building has been entirely rebuilt with modern materials so once again there is no reliable construction evidence for dating. The outside of the building has been painted white and repointed several times and structurally, the building is not in good condition. The southwest corner of the building is slowly falling away, probably as that part of the foundation sinks into the soft ground.

Inside, the unpartitioned interior was plastered and whitewashed at one time. Evidence of a brick lined trough remains along the north and east walls.

It is difficult to date this building since no original wood framing members or nails remain in situ. Since the presence of the spring dictated where this building could be located, it is possible that it could have been constructed even when the front of the house was the south façade. The building undoubtedly dates to ca. 1860 if not earlier.

### Granary



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-390

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 7

---

A single story frame granary elevated on stone piers is located approximately 50 feet west of the house. This building has a front gabled roof and vertical board and batten siding. A shuttered window is located on the west façade. The south façade features three vinyl windows and large wooden double doors.

### Barn

A large frame bank barn on a stone foundation is located just west of the granary. The barn has a gambrel roof that runs east-west and the bank is on the north side of the barn. The forebay on the south façade provides stalls for animals in the basement level. The main story of the barn is now open and unpartitioned and was probably used for hay storage. Large sliding double doors are located on the north façade. The materials used in the barn all date to the early to mid 20th century. The 1970's inventory form states that this barn is a 1930's rebuild of an earlier barn on the original foundation and the material evidence suggests this is probably true.

## 8. Significance

Inventory No. HO-390

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

**Specific dates** ca. 1827 **Architect/Builder** unknown

**Construction dates** 1827, 1837, 1860

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The property recorded as Talbotts Last Shift is significant under criteria C in the areas of architecture and agriculture. The original stone house was probably constructed ca. 1827 and it went through a series of updates and expansions. The various building periods of the house are clearly read from the physical fabric of the building itself, and documentary research contributes by fleshing out the names associated with each period of change. This house encapsulates how building techniques and architectural style changed through the 19th century, and it is a significant survivor of vernacular stone architecture with period stylistic accents in a formerly agricultural setting.

This property was originally part of the land grant called Talbotts Last Shift, which is clearly where it gets its name. That land grant was quite sizeable, totaling 662 1/2 acres in 1811 when it was sold by Hugh Thompson, a Baltimore City merchant, to Cornelius Garretson, an Anne Arundel County farmer. (1) Thompson acquired the property through his wife, Elizabeth, who inherited it from her father Richard Sprigg when he died in 1798. (2) The tract called Talbotts Last Shift does appear in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax list as the property of Hugh Thompson. One two-acre piece of the property is assessed for a one story wooden dwelling measuring 28x20 and four outhouses. A man named William Stewart is noted as the tenant of the property. Thompson is also assessed for 748 unimproved acres, referred to as "part of Talbotts Last Shift". (3)

During the early 1820's, Cornelius Garretson subdivided Talbotts Last Shift and sold large chunks of it to his sons and others. He sold his son Isaac 120 1/2 acres of the property in 1826 for \$500. (4) It is this 120 1/2 acre parcel that is traced through the deeds as now containing the house and outbuildings. Isaac Garretson owned the property for only 8 years before he sold the same 120 1/2 acres to James Tonge in 1834 for \$3000. (5)

James Tonge owned the 120 1/2 acres of Talbotts Last Shift for only three years before he agreed to sell it to Isaac P. Ijams. In December of 1837, the two men executed what is best described as a contract for the sale of the property provided that Ijams paid Tonge a total of \$3400 in several installments. (6) In February of 1840, Ijams must have finally made good on his offer and he received a free and clear deed to the property. (7) It was not until 1888, that this parcel of Talbotts Last Shift changed hands again when John T. Ijams, Trustee sold the property to Herman D. Wehland. (8) It is believed that Isaac Ijams left the property to his son, J. Plummer Ijams, when he died sometime before 1860. It is J. Plummer Ijams who is noted as the owner/occupant of the property on both the 1860 Martenet Map and the 1878 Hopkins Map. J. Plummer Ijams also bought two small parcels of land bounding on his portion of Talbotts Last Shift in 1863 and 1864. (9)

Often, the timing of real estate transactions, as well as the recorded purchase price, can contribute greatly to the understanding of the evidence found in the building itself. In the case of Talbotts Last Shift, the physical evidence clearly indicated that a series of additions and alterations had taken place throughout the 19th century. The documentary evidence helps to clarify when and by whom these changes were made. The information found in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax indicated that there was no two story stone

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-390

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

house standing on Talbotts Last Shift at the end of the 18th century. In the early 19th century, the price increase of \$2500 between 1826 and 1834 indicates that major improvements must have been made to the property during that time. Isaac Garretson bought the 120 ½ acres from his father for only \$500 and sold it 8 years later for \$3000. It therefore seems very likely that Isaac Garretson built the original stone house on the property sometime during that 8-year period. Stylistically, the Federal style trim and fireplace mantles dovetail nicely with an 1820's date. The construction evidence – sash sawn wood and headless cut nails – also fits with a late 1820's or early 1830's date. The overall form – two story, hall-parlor plan with two equal sized rooms on each floor and a fireplace in each room – was common in the area from the 18th century through the middle of the 19th. A common choice for homeowners of all income levels in the 18th century, after 1830, hall-parlor plan houses are more often associated with less affluent households. (10) In this case, the use of stone as a building material and the refined finishing of the rooms suggests instead that this was the home of a very successful farmer.

The stone wing on the east was the first addition that occurred to the building and the physical evidence suggests that it occurred before 1860 (see above) but after the original structure was in place. Evidence that this wing is an addition is found in the basement of the two story stone structure where there is a closed doorway on the east wall. Tonge sold the property to Ijams in 1837 after only three years of ownership for \$400 more than he paid for it. This price increase suggests that some sizeable improvements were made somewhere on the property. These improvements could have taken the form of agricultural outbuildings or it could have been the addition of the stone wing that increased the value of the property. It is also possible that the stone wing was added by Isaac Ijams shortly after he purchased the property.

Based on the physical evidence, the most major renovation of the building took place around 1860. It seems likely that this renovation was done by J. Plummer Ijams who probably inherited the property from Isaac Ijams sometime around 1860. J. P. Ijams is the name shown on the 1860 Martenet Map and J. Plummer Ijams bought two small parcels adjoining Talbotts Last Shift in 1863 and 1864. By 1860, the house would have been due for a stylistic update and sizeable expansion, and, just like today, homeowners were very conscious of the way their home's appearance reflected on them. The Federal style of the stone house would have been noticeably out of step with the popular Greek Revival and new Italianate styles of the 1860's.

Physical evidence suggests that the second two story frame addition was made to the property around 1890, and once again this coincides with the property changing hands. Herman Wehland bought the property in 1888 and it is not hard to understand why he would have wanted to update and expand the property once more.

It is notable, however, that though each of these owners altered the house to reflect their needs and tastes, none of them totally erased the evidence of earlier styles. Today, the house is poised to become the 2004 Historic Ellicott City Decorator Show House and the surrounding ten acres of property is set to be subdivided and residentially developed. If the proposed renovation of the house is sensitively executed it has the potential to be simply another layer of evidence in the old house as it once again changes to meet the needs and desires of a new century. But the proposed demolition of most of the farm buildings and the two rear frame additions suggests that this may be one renovation too many for the historic integrity of the property.

In addition to its architectural value, this property is also significant as a survivor of the agricultural lifestyle that used to be the norm in Howard County. Until the early 20th century, agriculture was the leading economic activity in Maryland, and this property, with its succession of agricultural outbuildings, illustrates this trend. Tobacco was a popular crop during the early years of Maryland's settlement, but tobacco rapidly depletes the soil and by the 19th century, wheat and grain had become the most profitable crops. The substantial size and fine finishes found in the 'manor' house indicate that this property was the home of a series of successful farmers, and they are likely to have produced wheat or some type of grain in addition to raising animals. The survival of the small log outbuilding and the stone dairy from the mid-19th century is also significant since early outbuildings are often the first victims of neglect and disuse and do not often remain. The number of parcels with standing structures that can be

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No HO-390

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

---

traced back to the late 18th and early 19th centuries is dwindling fast in Howard County and for the time being, Talbotts Last Shift is one of the survivors. As such, it is an important reminder of how the historic landscape of Howard County used to look.

### NOTES

1. Thompson to Garretson, April 13, 1811. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber NH 16, Folio 619.
2. Will of Richard Sprigg, Anne Arundel County Wills, Liber JG No. 2 (1797-1813), Folio 62.
3. 1798 Federal Direct Tax, Folios 15 and 37.
4. Garretson to Garretson, May 20, 1826. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber WSG 12, Folio 128.
5. Garretson to Tonge, March 3, 1834. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber WSG 19, Folio 103.
6. Tonge to Ijams, December 4, 1837. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber WSG 22, Folio 320.
7. Tonge to Ijams, February 3, 1840. Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber WSG 24, Folio 634.
8. Ijams to Wehland, February 28, 1888. Howard County Land Records, Liber 53, Folio 116.
9. Ridgely to Ijams, January 20, 1863 and February 2, 1864, Howard County Land Records, Liber 22, Folio 257 and Liber 23, Folio 58.
10. Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard Herman, EVERYDAY ARCHITECTURE OF THE MID-ATLANTIC (Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, 1997) 16-18.

---

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

---

Inventory No. HO-390

See continuation sheet.

---

## 10. Geographical Data

---

Acreage of surveyed property 10

Acreage of historical setting 1

Quadrangle name Savage

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

---

Verbal boundary description and justification

Tax map 31, parcel 641.

---

## 11. Form Prepared By

---

name/title Kristin H. Hill, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning

date 1/16/04

street and number 3430 Court House Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state MD zip code 21043

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032  
410-514-7600



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-390

Name Talbotts Last Shift

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

---

Anne Arundel County Land Records, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis. See attached chain of title for libers and folios.

Anne Arundel County Wills, Will Book JG No. 2 (1797-1813), Folio 62. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.

Lanier, Gabrielle and Bernard Herman. EVERYDAY ARCHITECTURE OF THE MID-ATLANTIC. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.

Hopkins, G.M. ATLAS OF FIFTEEN MILES AROUND BALTIMORE INCLUDING HOWARD COUNTY MARYLAND. Philadelphia, 1878.

Howard County Land Records, Howard County Courthouse, Ellicott City. See attached chain of title for libers and folios.

Martenet, Simon. MARTENET'S MAP OF HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND. Baltimore, 1860.

1798 Federal Direct Tax, Index, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis.

HO-390

Talbott's Last Shift  
Ellicott City, vicinity  
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
Roy and Joan Emery	Howard	Kennard and Charlotte Dobson		April 9, 1980	996	245	Deed	10.39 acres, same parcel conveyed in L703, F490
Howard Associates (a limited partnership)		Roy and Joan Emery		April 1, 1974	703	490	Deed	10.39 acres, same two parcels (A and B) conveyed in L648, F28
Diane C. Waltman		Howard Associates		July 27, 1973	648	28	Deed	Subdivision of larger tract, Lot A and B contain house and farm buildings, same property conveyed in L648, F25
Howard Associates		Diane Waltman		July 27, 1973	648	25	Deed	Two contiguous parcels of land in the first election district; first parcel contains 127 7/8 acres and includes house and farm; same land conveyed in L53, F116

HO-390

Talbott's Last Shift  
Ellicott City, vicinity  
Howard County

## CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
John T. Ijams, Trustee		Herman D. Wehland	Howard	Feb. 28, 1888	53	116	Deed	As a result of an equity case in Howard County Circuit Court between James P. and John T. Ijams vs. Amos R. Harman and others, John was appointed Trustee to sell the land. Land was acquired in three different transactions. Current transaction contains all of the land conveyed from Tonge to Ijams in 1840 (Anne Arundel County Land Records L24, F634) which was part or all of tract called "Talbott's Last Shift." Also includes a portion of the land conveyed in Howard County Land Records L22, F257, and L23, F58.
John Ridgely	Howard	J. Plummer Ijams	Howard	Feb. 2, 1864	23	58	Deed	Part of a tract called Haywards Pursuit. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 18 perches. Purchase price of \$55.87.
John Ridgely	Howard	J. Plummer Ijams		Jan. 20, 1863	22	257	Deed	Tract called Haywards Pursuit, 10 acres, 2 roods and 16 perches, bounds on tract called Talbott's Last Shift. Purchase price of \$318

HO-390  
Talbot's Last Shift  
Ellicott City, vicinity  
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
James and Ann Tonge	Baltimore	Isaac P. Ijams	Anne Arundel	Feb. 3, 1840	A.A. WSG 24	634	Deed	Part of Talbot's Last Shift, 120 ½ acres, purchase price is \$3400, same parcel conveyed in L22, F318, bounds on the land of Isaac Garretson, says "Together with the buildings..."
James Tonge	Baltimore	Isaac P. Ijams	Anne Arundel	Dec. 4, 1837	A.A. WSG 22	320	Indenture	This isn't a deed of sale, but more like a contract to sell in the future. First, it states that Tonge owes Ijams \$6000 and promises to pay it. It also states that Tonge has agreed to sell Ijams 120 ½ acres of Talbot's Last Shift if Ijams pays him a total of \$3400. Ijams gives Tonge \$800 and two promissory notes – one for \$1150 and one for \$1450 payable in late 1838. If Ijams pays all the money as promised, then Tonge will execute a sufficient deed for the property.
Isaac and Rachel Garretson	York County, PA	James Tonge	Baltimore	Nov. 29, 1837	A.A. WSG 22	318	Deed	Part of Talbot's Last Shift, 120 ½ acres, same property conveyed in 1834 (L19, F103) from Garretson to Tonge – that deed was somehow deficient and this deed confirms it.

HO-390  
Talbot's Last Shift  
Ellicott City, vicinity  
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

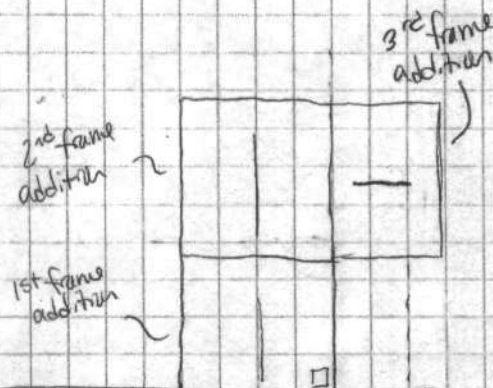
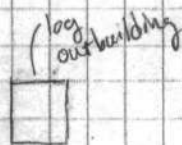
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
Isaac and Rachel Garretson	Anne Arundel	James Tonge	Baltimore	March 3, 1834	A.A. WSG 19	103	Deed	Part of Talbot's Last Shift, 120 ½ acres, bounds on Garretson's land to the NW and is described as "Together with the buildings...", Purchase price is \$3000.
Cornelius Garretson	York County, PA	Isaac Garretson	Anne Arundel	May 20, 1826	A.A. WSG 12	128	Deed	Part of Talbot's Last Shift, 120 ½ acres, purchase price is \$500, says "Together with the buildings..."
Hugh Thompson, Merchant	Baltimore City	Cornelius Garretson, Farmer	Anne Arundel	May 18, 1813	A.A. WSG 2	353	Deed	In 1811, Thompson sold Talbot's Last Shift to Garretson. Garretson mortgaged the property back to Thompson for \$4640. This deed acknowledges that Garretson has paid the mortgage in full and Thompson releases his claim on the property. See L N.H. 16, F 619 for deed from Garretson to Thompson.
Cornelius Garretson, Farmer	Anne Arundel	Hugh Thompson, Merchant	Baltimore City	April 13, 1811	A.A. NH 16	619	Mortgage	Thompson has sold Garretson Talbot's Last Shift and Garretson is mortgaging it back to Thompson for \$4640. If Garretson pays in full, then he will receive a free and clear deed to the property.



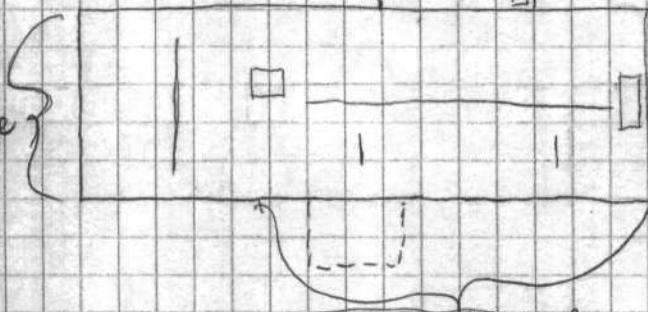
HO-390  
Talbot's Last Shift  
Ellicott City, vicinity  
Howard County

CHAIN OF TITLE

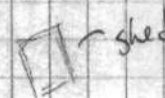
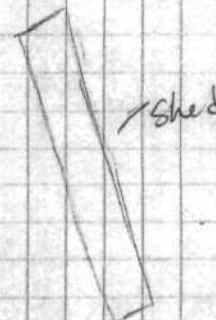
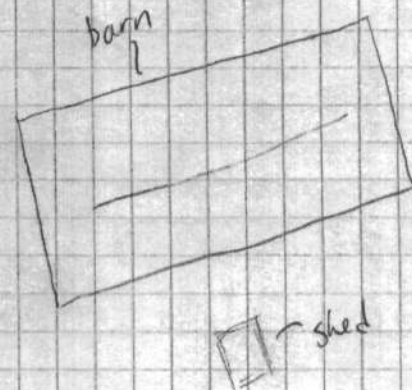
GRANTOR	HOME COUNTY	GRANTEE	HOME COUNTY	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANSACTION	COMMENTS
Hugh Thompson, Merchant and wife Elizabeth Thompson, formerly Elizabeth Sprigg	Baltimore City	Cornelius Garretson, Farmer	Anne Arundel	April 13, 1811	A.A. NH 16	495	Deed	Garretson pays \$12,640 for Talbot's Last Shift which consists of 662 ½ acres and improvements. Elizabeth Thompson inherited the property from her father Richard Sprigg who died in 1798. See will of Richard Sprigg, Anne Arundel County Will Book JG No. 2, 1797-1813, Folio 62.
Richard Sprigg, deceased	Anne Arundel	Elizabeth Thompson		Filed Nov. 1798	Will Book JG 2	62	Will	Richard Sprigg owned property all over Maryland including tracts in Dorchester County, Frederick County, and Anne Arundel County. He divided his property between his four daughters and Elizabeth Thompson, wife of Hugh Thompson, received the tract called Talbot's Last Shift. Sprigg didn't live on Talbot's Last Shift at the time of his death; he lived on West River in Anne Arundel County. The will gives no description of any buildings standing on Talbot's Last Shift.



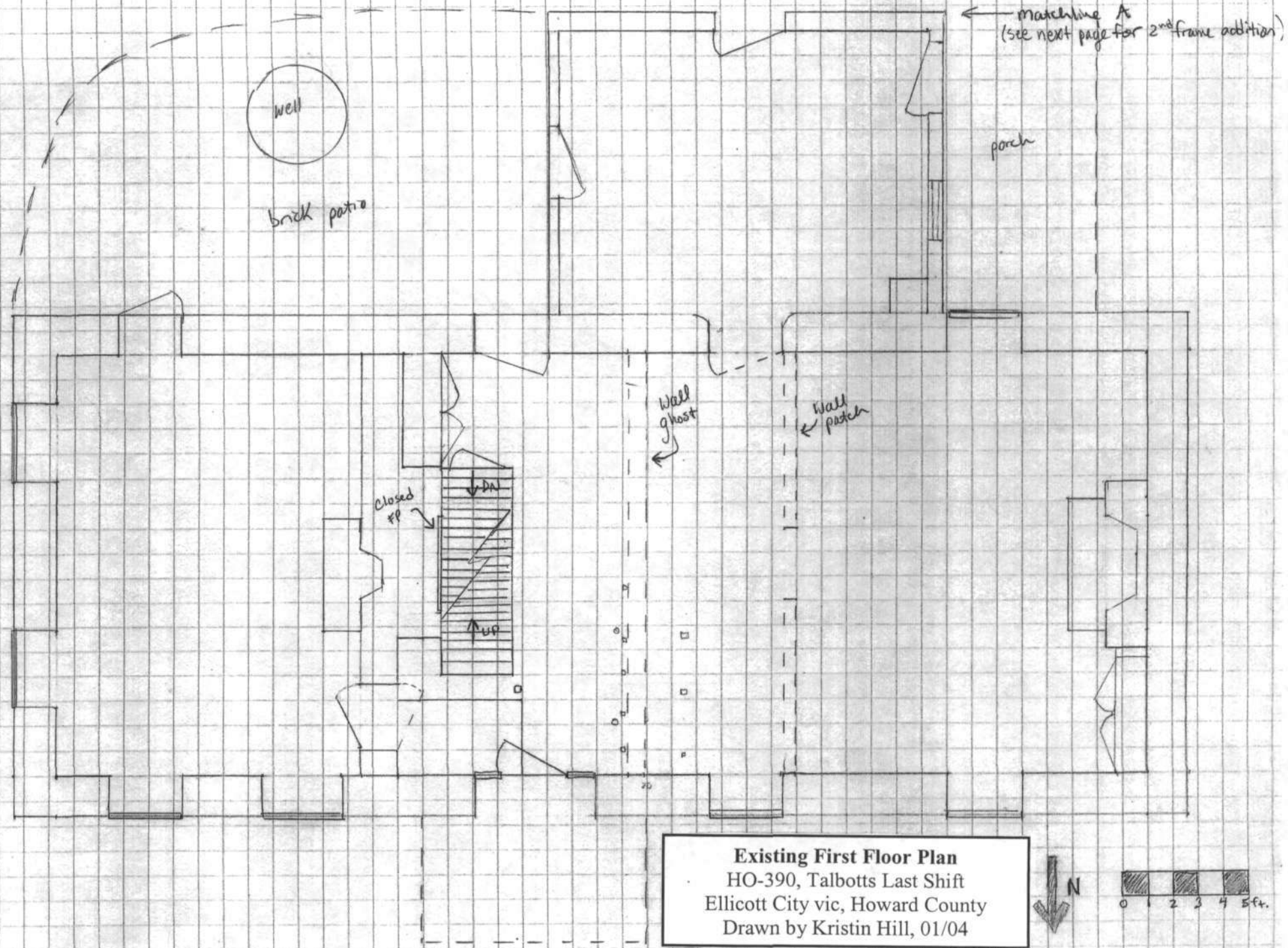
one story  
stone wing  
with frame  
addition above



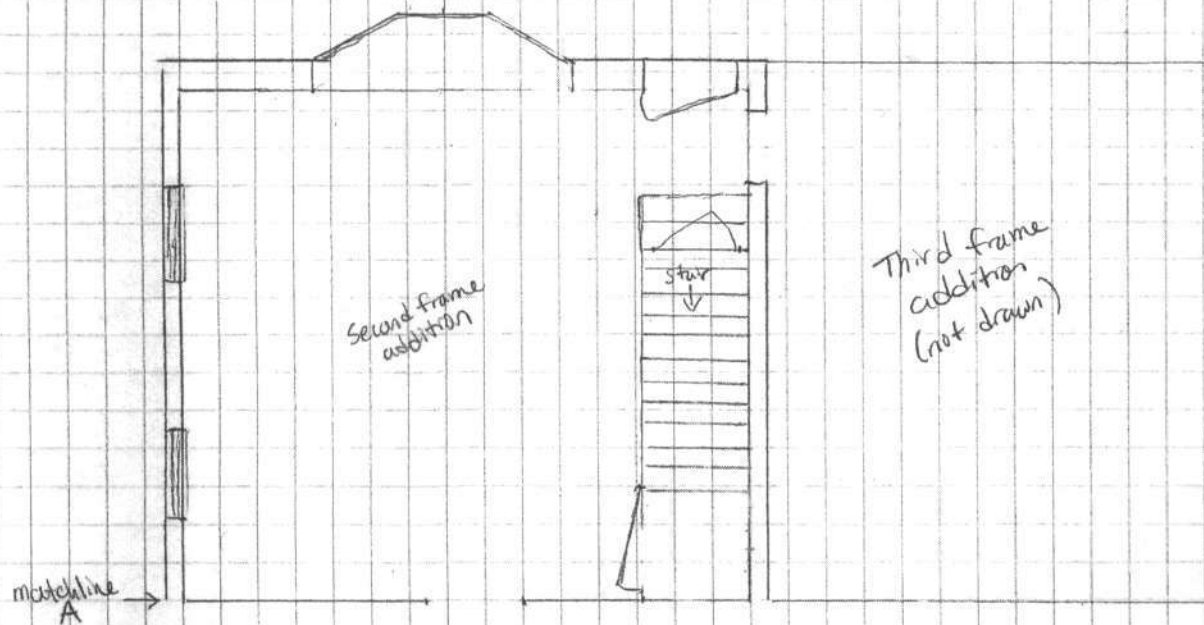
original stone  
house



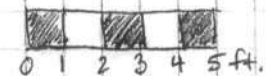
**Resource Sketch Map**  
HO-390, Talbotts Last Shift  
5231 Talbotts Landing Road  
Ellicott City vic., Howard County  
NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

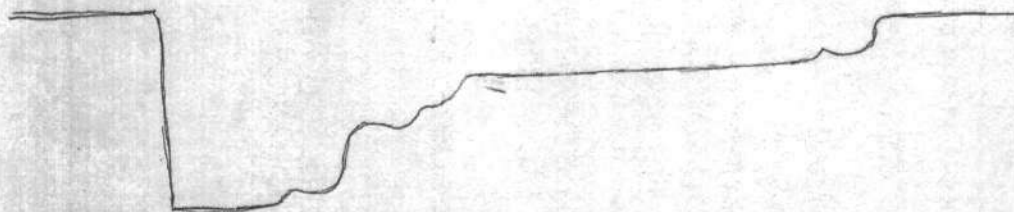






**Existing First Floor Plan**  
HO-390, Talbotts Last Shift  
Ellicott City vic, Howard County  
Drawn by Kristin Hill, 01/04

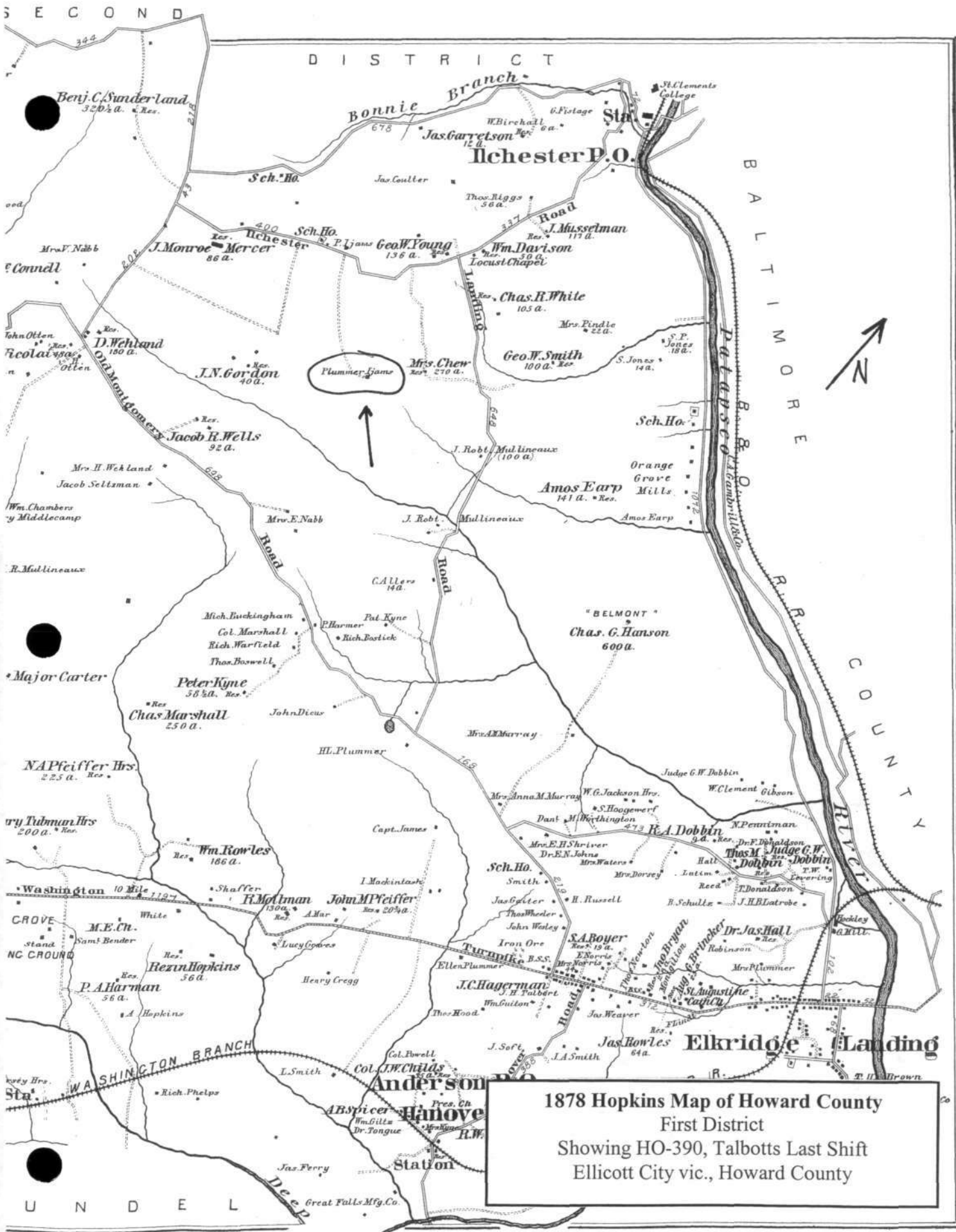




Period I architrave moldings found on both  
doors & windows in the original stone  
section of the house

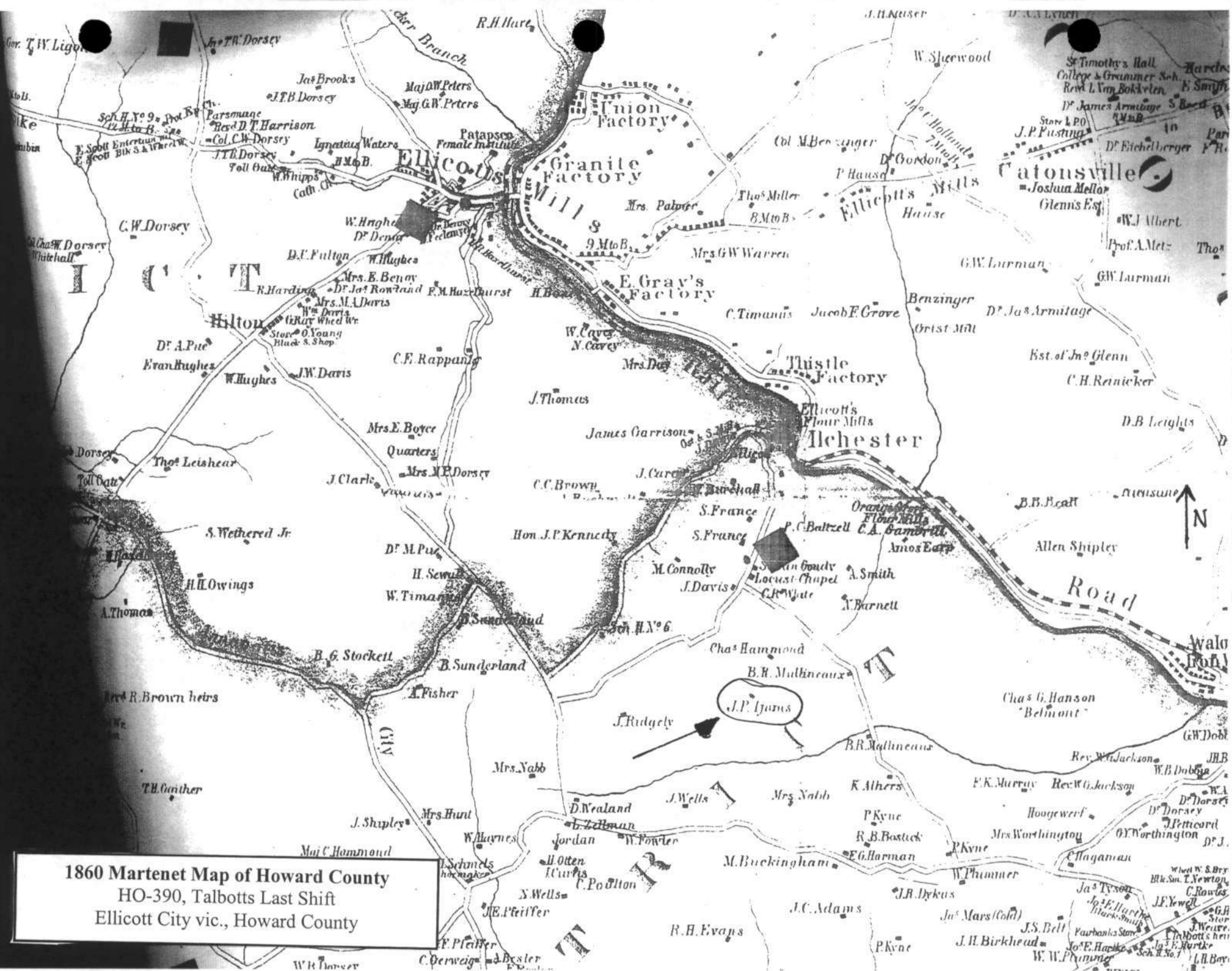
**Molding Profile**

Period I Federal door and window trim  
HO-390, Talbotts Last Shift  
Ellicott City, vic., Howard County  
Drawn 01/04



1878 Hopkins Map of Howard County  
First District  
Showing HO-390, Talbotts Last Shift  
Ellicott City vic., Howard County





1860 Martenet Map of Howard County  
HO-390, Talbotts Last Shift  
Ellicott City vic., Howard County

345

47°30'

346

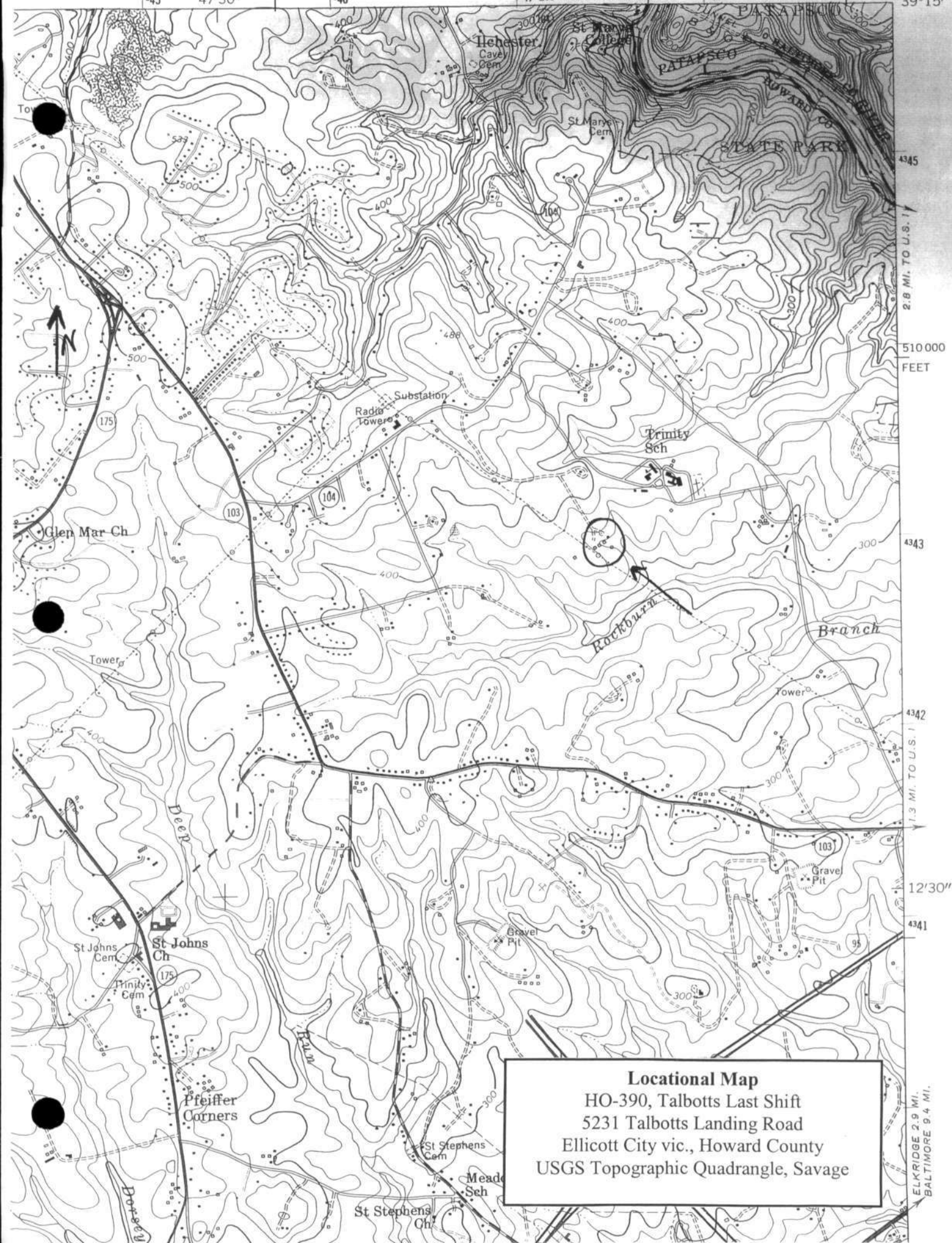
347 2.9 MI. TO U.S. 40

348

870 000 FEET

76°45'

39°15'





Ho. 390

Talbotts Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland  
Kinstin Hill 1/04

Negative at MDS400

NW elevation

1/41

06 21+01 NNNNN 625



HO-390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kinstin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSAPO

05 21+00 NNNNN 625

North elevation

2/41





HO-390

Talbotts Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland  
Kinsten Hill 1/04

01 21+01 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSHPO

Existing front entrance

3/41



No. 390

Talbotts Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MASHOO

East elevation

4/41

04 21+00 NNNNN 625



HO. 390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

06 21+01 NNNNN 698

Negative at MDSHPO

SE elevation

5/41





Ho. 390

Talbot's Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

08 21+01 NNNNN 698

Negative at MDSHPO

S elevation

6/41



170.390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Knight Hill, 1/64

Negative at MDJHPD

02 21+01 NNNNN 698

SW elevation, showing 3 frame elevations

7/41



Ho-390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Knstin Hill, 1/04

03 21+01 NNNNN 698

Negative at MDSHPO

SW elevation, showing 3 frame additions

8/41





HO. 390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Knstn Hill, 1/04 84 21+02 NNNNN 698

Negative at MPSTPO

West elevation of house

9/41



HO-390, Talbott's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Knstin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSHPD

Period I mantle + cabinet <sup>30 21+01 NNNNN 625</sup> in parlor, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, West wall stone  
section

10/41



H0.390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MOSTRO

10 21-01 NNNNN 698

Federal mantle on first floor, original house, west wall

11/41





HO-390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

17 21-01 NNNNN 625

Negative at MD SHPO

doorway on south wall original stone section 1<sup>st</sup> floor,  
now leading into 1<sup>st</sup> frame addition, original front  
door?

12/41



HO-390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kinstin Hill, 1/04

29 21+00 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSHPO

Period III Creek Rental stair and Period I Federal cabinet

13/41



Ho 390

Talbott's Last Shift

Howard County Maryland

Kristin Hill 1/04

Negative at MDSHPD

28 21+01 NNNNN 625

Period III stair along east wall original section

14/41





Ho. 390

Talbot's Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland  
Kristin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSHPD  
Period III newel post

15/41

27 21+01 NNNNN 625



HO 390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill 1/04

25 21+01 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSHPD

Period I closed fireplace under Period III stair

16/41



HO. 390

Talbot's Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSHPD

13 21+01 NNNNN 698

Wall patch in floor of main room, Period 1

17/41





140.390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

12 21+01 NNNNN 698

Negative at MDSAPO

Wall patch underneath door trim on South wall original  
house

18/41



Ho-390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Knstin Hill, 1/04

11 21+00 NNNNN 698

Negative at MDSHPO

Wall ghost (note gap in chair rail + baseboard) on first  
floor original house, Period III wall

19/41



There's no place  
like home

Ho-390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill 1/04

24 21+01 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSHPD

Stone east wing, east wall, note no trim around windows

20/41



H0.390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill 1/04

26 21+01 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSHPD

Period III fireplace and mantle in stone east wing

21/41





HO. 390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

18 21+00 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSTPB

Looking down period III stair

22/41



Ho. 390

Talbott's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

23 21+00 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSITPO

Second floor, period I mantle, west wall, original stone  
Section

23/41



Ho. 390

Talbott's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Knsfm Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSDHPD

21 21-01 NNNNN 625

detail of period I mantle on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, west wall

24/41





HO-390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kinstin Hill 1/04

Negative at MDSTPO

20 21-01 NNNNN 625

Period I window trim

25/41



HO-390

Talbott's Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland  
Kristin Hill, 1/04

22 21+00 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSH00

Window + door trim (Period III?) in frame addition above  
stone east wing.

26/41



HO. 390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

19 21-01 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSTHO

cast hinge on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor door

27/41



H0-390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSHPD

16 21+00 NNNNN 625

Period III door reused (?) as doorway between 1st + 2nd  
frame additions, 1st floor

28/41





HO-390

Talbotts Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSTHO

15 21+00 NNNNN 625

enclosed stair in 2<sup>nd</sup> frame addition (Period IV)

29/41



Ho-390

Talbotts Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

14 21+00 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSPD

Exterior of Period III front door Knob

30/41



HO 390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kinstin Hill, 1/04

05 21+00 NNNNN 698

Negative at MDSHPD

SE elevation of house, barn, granary, + log outbuilding

31/41



HO-390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Knight Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSHPO

09 21+01 NNNNN 698

log out building and store dairy, looking east

32/41





HO-390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County Maryland

03 21+01 NNNNN 625

Kristin Hill 1/04

Negative at MDSHPO

Log outbuilding, NW elevation

33/41



H0-390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

07 21+01 NNNNN 698

Negative at MDSHPO

Stone dairy and protected springhead, looking north

34/41



Ho. 390

Talbot's Last Shift  
Howard County, Maryland  
Kistin Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSHPD

12 21+01 NNNNN 625

protected springhead west of dairy

35/41



Ho. 390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

13 21+01 NNNNN 625

Negative at MD5H00

dairy, SW elevation

36/41





H0-390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

10 21+01 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSTPO

Interior of dairy showing remains of brick lined trough

37/41



HO 390

Talbott's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Knstn Hill, 1/04

01 21+00 NNNNN 698

Negative at MDSHPO

barn, SE elevation

38/41



Ho. 390

Talbot's Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

09 21+00 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSTPO

SE elevation of bank barn

39/41



HO. 390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristh Hill, 1/04

Negative at MDSHPD

08 21-01 NNNNN 625

sheds immediatly south of barn

40/41





HO-390

Talbotts Last Shift

Howard County, Maryland

Kristin Hill, 1/04

07 21+00 NNNNN 625

Negative at MDSHPD

Granary, ~~SE~~ SW elevation

41/41

HO-390

Eighteenth Century

Talbott's Last Shift/The Farm  
Elkridge  
Private

Talbott's Last Shift faces north on the south side of Ilchester Road, surrounded by gently undulating fields and woodland. It was probably built shortly after 1732 when John Talbott surveyed the land into an 1120 acre tract.

In the 1880's it was owned by Charles Harmon Wehland, Judge of The Orphan's Court of Howard County who had a prosperous farm here.

Architecturally it is representative of the fine old two story high, three bay wide, one room deep, gabled roof stone houses with wide brick chimneys inset into its east and west walls which dot Howard County's landscape. Its main rectangular entrance faces north, flanked by three vertical side lights and surmounted by a three light transom, while frame, two story high appendages extend southward from its south wall.

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Ho-390  
District 1  
MA6I #1403905104

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Talbott's Last Shift

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

5075 Ilchester Road (now on Talbots Landing Rd) 6th Dist.

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Howard

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. Roy F. Emory

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

5075 Ilchester Road

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code  
Maryland, 21043**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Hall of Records

Tax Map 31  
p. 231

Liber #: 730

Folio #: 490

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Howard County Court House

Lot #A

CITY, TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE

1977

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN

21 State Circle, Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

**7 DESCRIPTION**HO-390  
District 1**CONDITION**☒ EXCELLENT  
☐ GOOD  
☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED**CHECK ONE**☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED**CHECK ONE**☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

---

Talbott's Last Shift is located 7/10 of a mile off the south side of Ilchester Road, 9/10 of a mile east of the intersection of Montgomery Road.

It is a three bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story, gabled roof (running east-west) stone structure with wide stone chimneys inset into its east and west walls, and two gabled roof dormer windows on its north elevation, holding rectangular, double-hung windows with two-over-two lights. All fenestration is rectangular, double-hung with two-over-two lights, decorated with flat stone lintels, projecting wooden sills and green shutters. A gabled roof portico supported by wooden columns covers the main entrance which faces north. It is a new rectangular, open bible and cross paneled door, flanked by three vertical side lights and surmounted by a three light transom. It is located in the east bay. Windows are vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. The south window in the west bay holds six-over-six lights.

The west elevation holds two-six light attic windows. From the east elevation extends eastward, a two bay wide and two bay deep, stone and frame addition whose gabled roof intersects and runs north-south. It is stone on the ground floor. This probably was a one story high attached kitchen for the house, for the stone chimney inset into the east wall of the house serves a large fireplace for this east room. A frame second floor and attic lies above with six light attic window on its north and south walls. This addition was made by Mr. Charles Wehland in the 1880's, the grandfather of present States Attorney for Howard County, Mr. Charles H. Wehland.

The south wall of this east wing holds a fifteen light rectangular entrance door which opens onto a curvilinear patio supported by a rounded brick retaining wall. An additional and similar south entrance opens onto this patio from the main section of the house.

Extending from the two west bays of the south wall of the stone house is a two bay wide, three bay deep, two story high, gabled roof (running north-south) frame south wing, which has east and west entrances. Fenestration on this part of the house is characterized by six-over-six lights, decorated with flat wooden sills and green shutters. These additions were also made during the tenure of Mr. Charles Wehland in the 1880's. An additional one story high, gabled roof (running east-west) frame appendage extends from the south bay of the west wall of this latter projection. It is built on a cinderblock and stone foundation.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

Tall square chimneys rise from the northwest corner of the main house and the frame south addition as well as the middle of the south addition's gable roof.

A log smoke house, whose gabled roof runs east-west lies east of the house as well as a spring house south, with an underground spring. A gigantic explosion which took place in the original barn in 1936 caused it to go up in flames. Shortly thereafter the present barn was built on the same site which lies just west of the house.



PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES    Eighteenth Century    BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Talbott's Last Shift is significant both historically and architecturally.

Historically the building was probably built sometime after 1732 when John Talbott surveyed "Talbott's Last Shift." The tract was originally 1,120 acres adjoining "Moore's Morning Choice" and "Chew's Vineyard." Parts of this large tract were sold to Edward Talbott, Richard Talbott, Richard Galloway and George Ellicott.

In 1741, Benjamin Dorsey bought the Ellicott part and Edward Talbott resurveyed his section as "Talbott's Vineyard," later increasing it to over a thousand acres.

In the late nineteenth century, Charles Harmon Wehland, Judge of the Orphan's Court made this his residence and farm. Sometime in the 1870's he put the frame second floor over the one story high stone kitchen and the frame additions off the south wall of the house.

The house and farm passed to Charles Wehland's son who continued it as a profitable operation. Pigs raised on the property furnished all the pork which was needed for the family. Hams and shoulders were cured on the farm. Four cooks helped cure the hams and put up sausages. An old log smoke house was in use as well as the spring house or dairy south of the house. During the depression, Mr. Wehland who remained prosperous, was unable to sell the farm produce. Wanting to keep his help, he used his helper to build a swimming pool. In those days five dollars would buy a week's groceries and three dollars would pay for a live-in domestic.

In 1936 the old peg barn went up in flames after a gigantic explosion.

Charles Wehland, present States Attorney for Howard County, was a young child at the time. The family was taken from the house up to the orchard to keep at a safe distance from the flames. It burned to the ground and shortly thereafter the present large barn was constructed.

Presently owned by Mr. Roy Emory, local attorney, it passed from the Wehland family in 1946 when conveyed to a Dr. Foster.

Architecturally, Talbott's Last Shift is representative of the simple early stone buildings of Howard County. In addition, the farmland which surrounds it is

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

relatively undeveloped, giving the visitor some idea of the lovely fields and woodland which surrounded the fine old stone house at an earlier date.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Stein, CF, Origins and History of Howard County, Maryland,  
Baltimore, 1972.

Warfield, T. D. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties,  
Maryland. Baltimore, 1973.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 5.030

Please see Attachment 1, Tax Map 31

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records Liber #: 730,  
Folio#: 490.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE Maryland

COUNTY Howard

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section 465-5000 x257

STREET & NUMBER

3450 Court House Drive

DATE

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

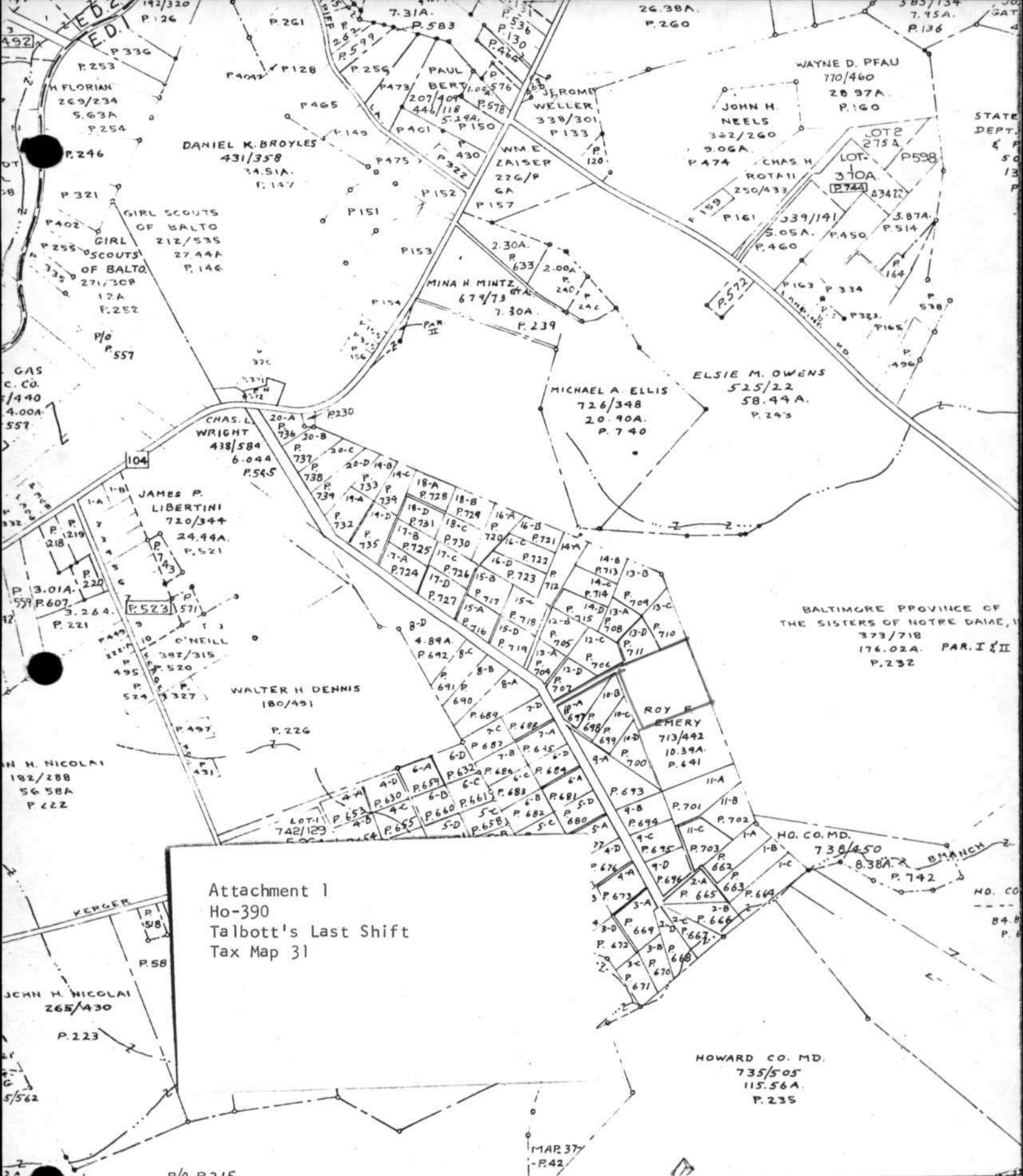
RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438



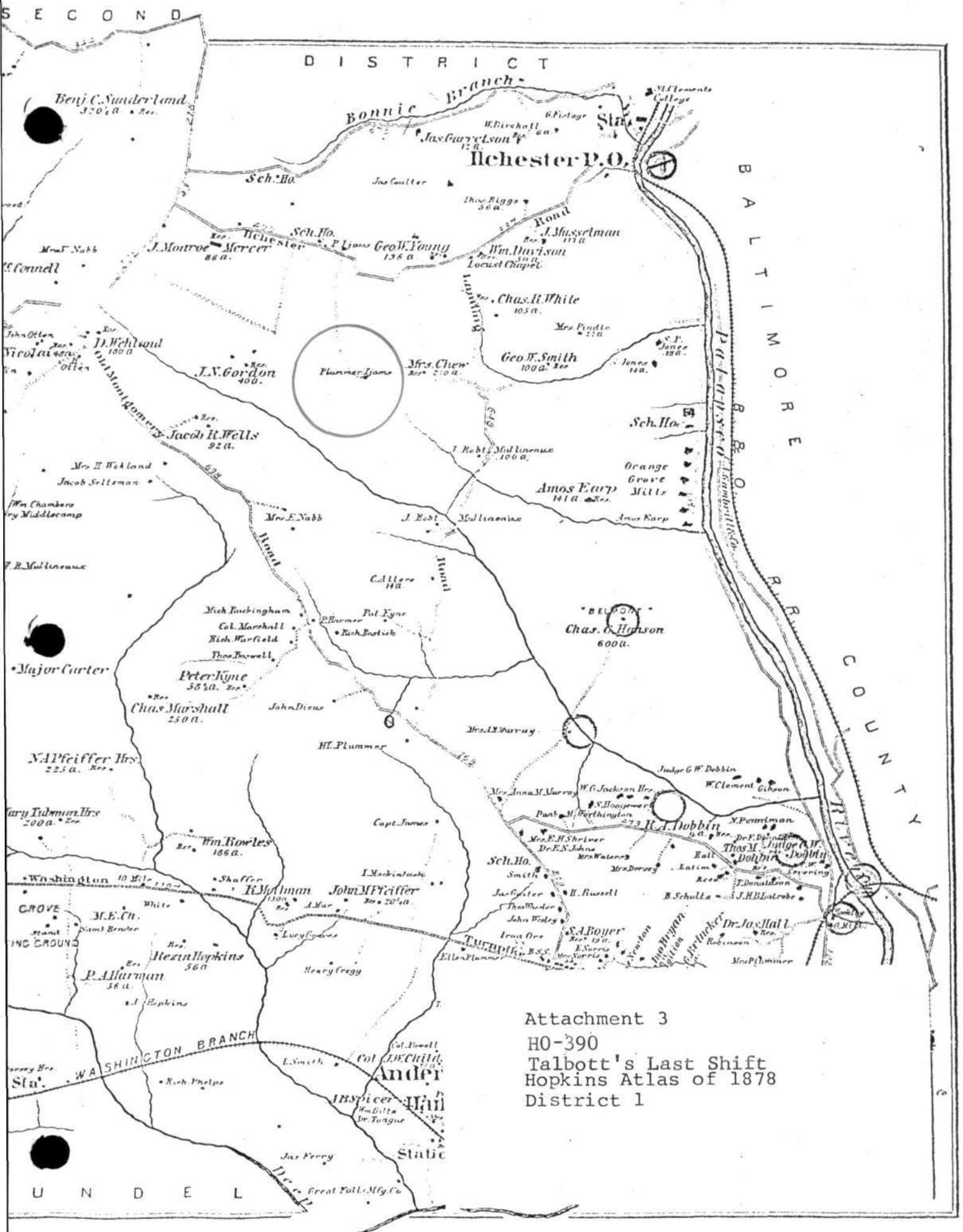
Interview with Mr. Roy Emory at Talbott's Last Shift, January 12, 1977.

Interview with Mr. Charles Wehland, Howard County States Attorney, January 13, 1977.

RELEASE BAND  
SOUTHWORTH CO. U.S.A.  
25% COTTON FIBER



Attachment 1  
Ho-390  
Talbott's Last Shift  
Tax Map 31



Attachment 3  
HO-390  
Talbott's Last Shift  
Hopkins Atlas of 1878  
District 1



ONE

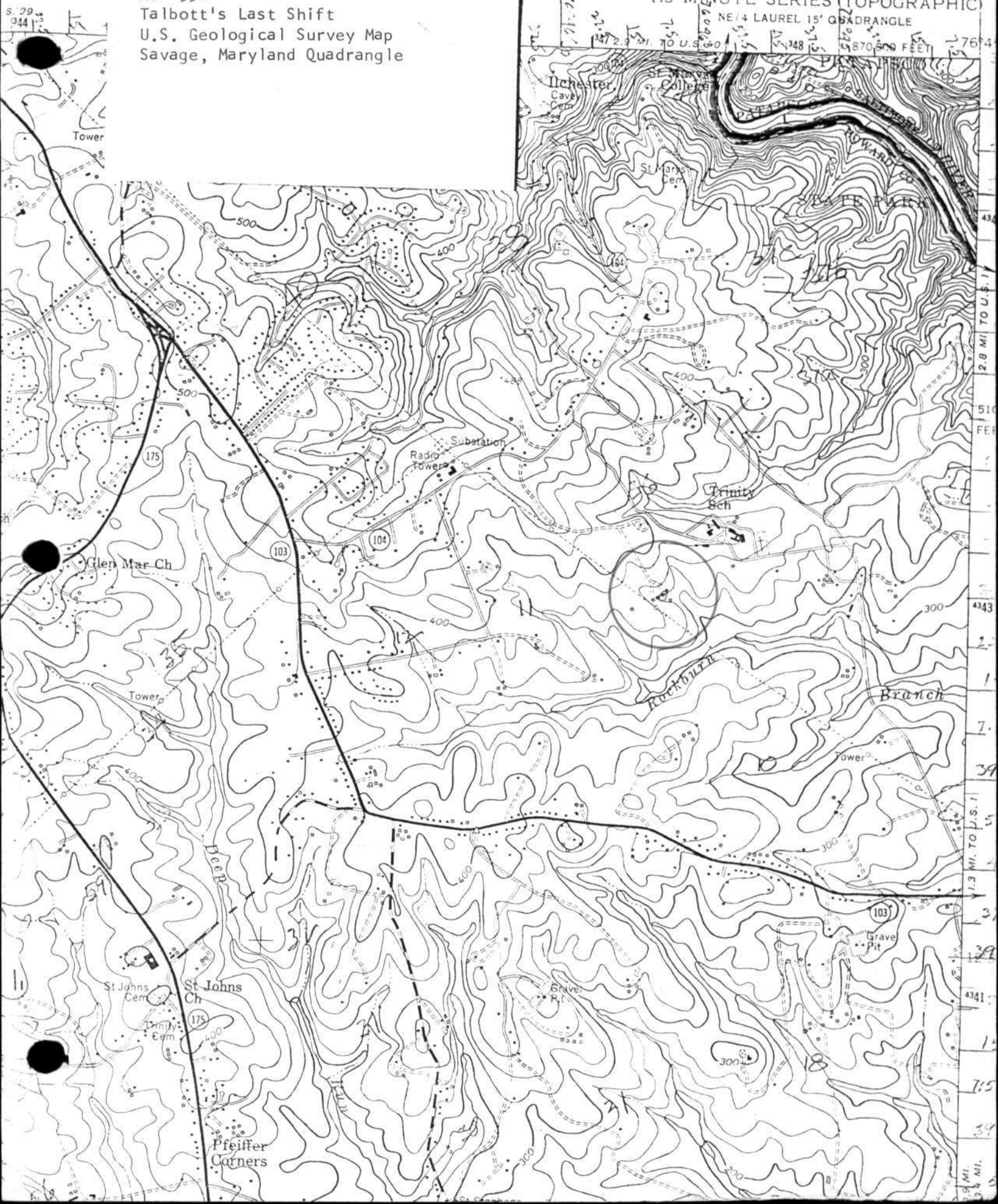
Attachment 2  
Ho- 390  
Talbott's Last Shift  
U.S. Geological Survey Map  
Savage, Maryland Quadrangle

SAVAGE QUADRANGLE

MARYLAND

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NE 1/4 LAUREL 15' QUADRANGLE





HO-396,  
TALBOTT'S LAST SHIFT  
NORTH WEST  
CLEORA THOMPSON, AND